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Second edition
2018-11

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods —

Part 3: Hand- and power-tool cleaning

*Préparation des subjectiles d'acier avant application de peintures et de produits assimilés — Méthodes de préparation des subjectiles —
Partie 3: Nettoyage à la main et à la machine*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8504-3:1993), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- addition of rotary impact tool to types of power-tools;
- replacement of inspection with assessment in [Clause 6](#).

A list of all parts in the ISO 8504 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The performance of protective coatings of paint and related products applied to steel is significantly affected by the state of the steel surface immediately prior to painting. The principal factors that are known to influence this performance are:

- a) the presence of rust and mill scale;
- b) the presence of surface contaminants, including salts, dust, oils and greases;
- c) the surface profile.

ISO 8501 and ISO 8502 have been prepared to provide methods of assessing these factors, while ISO 8504 provides guidance on the preparation methods that are available for cleaning steel substrates, indicating the capabilities of each in attaining specified levels of cleanliness.

These International Standards do not contain recommendations for the protective coating systems to be applied to the steel surface. Neither do they contain recommendations for the surface quality requirements for specific situations even though surface quality can have a direct influence on the choice of protective coating to be applied and on its performance. Such recommendations are found in other documents such as national standards and codes of practice. The users of these International Standards should ensure that the qualities specified are:

- compatible with and appropriate both for the environmental conditions to which the steel will be exposed and for the protective coating system to be used;
- within the capability of the cleaning procedure specified.

The three International Standards referred to above deal with the following aspects of preparation of steel substrates:

- ISO 8501 (all parts): visual assessment of surface cleanliness;
- ISO 8502 (all parts): tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness;
- ISO 8504 (all parts): surface preparation methods.

Each of these International Standards is in turn divided into separate parts.

The primary objective of surface preparation is to ensure the removal of deleterious matter and to obtain a surface that permits satisfactory adhesion of the priming paint to the steel. It also assists in reducing the amounts of contaminants that initiate corrosion.

This document describes methods for hand- and power-tool cleaning. It should be read in conjunction with ISO 8504-1.

Hand- and power-tool cleaning are methods of surface preparation that generally provide a surface cleanliness which is inferior to that achieved by abrasive blast-cleaning. When a result similar to that of abrasive blast-cleaning is required, these methods need in most cases the use of more than one type of power tool, which makes surface preparation complicated and expensive. It is usually not possible to remove oil, grease and corrosion-stimulating substances such as chlorides and sulphates.

Power-tool cleaning will generally provide a better foundation for the priming paint than hand-tool cleaning, which results in better paint performance.

Hand- and power-tool cleaning are both suitable methods of surface preparation. Hand-tool cleaning particularly requires the use of priming paints having good surface wetting ability. Power-tool cleaning is appropriate when a higher-quality surface preparation grade is required and when blast-cleaning is not permitted or the interested parties decide that it is not feasible.

Representative photographic examples of St 2, St 3, PSt 2, PSt 3 and PMa are available (see ISO 8501-1 and ISO 8501-2) for assessing some new and previously coated steel surfaces cleaned using hand or

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power tools. Because of the many different situations that arise in the preparation of surfaces, these photographs are not always sufficient to describe specific instances and it is recommended that special photographs of a treated reference area that are acceptable to the interested parties be produced for use as a basis for further surface preparation procedures.